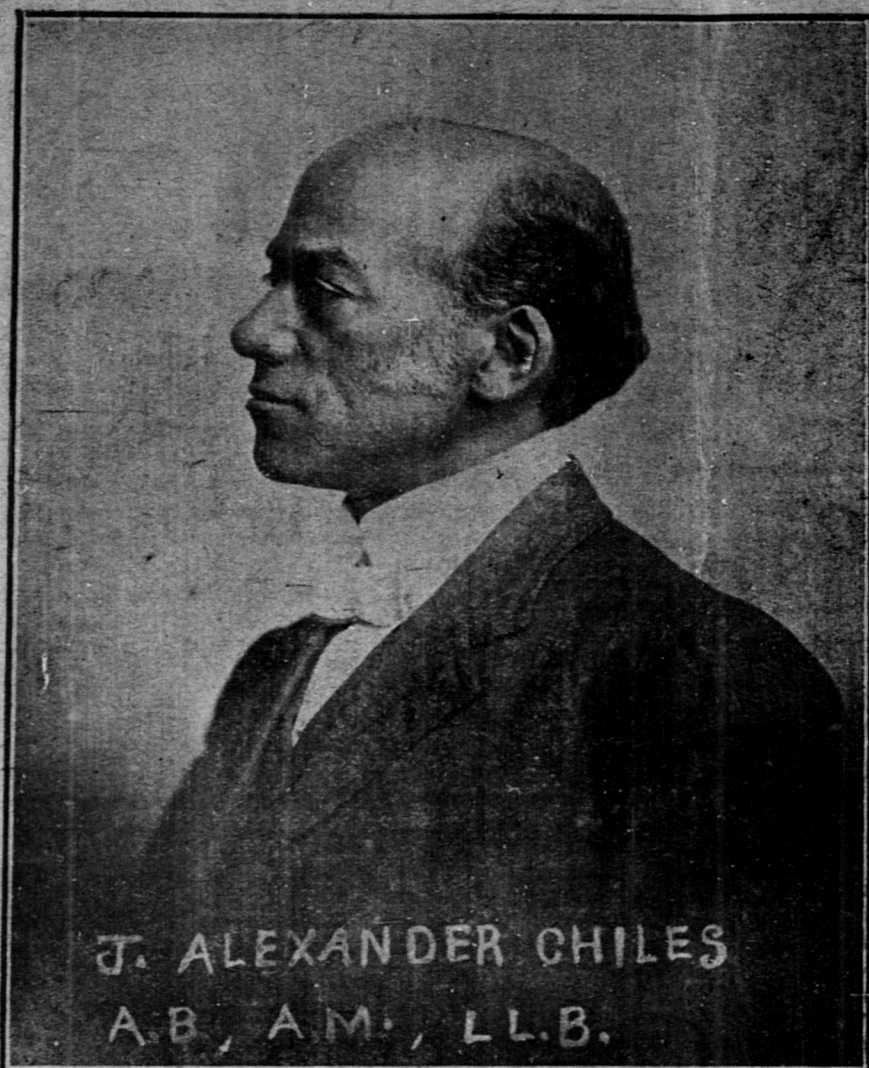


Atty. J. Alex. Chiles

J. ALEXANDER CHILES
A.B., A.M., LL.B.ENDORSES STANDARD ON
Stand In Local Politics

HIS LETTER

Editor of The Standard:—

With much interest have I been reading your editorials about the Negro in politics, etc. What you stated about neither party, Democratic or Fusion being inclined to give him recognition for his support is correct. If they do not, then the next thing for the Negro is to enter the field with his own ticket. This conclusion is inevitable, because the Negro of to-day, if he has not already done so, is getting his eyes open. True, he has been a long time thus acting, yet I am glad that all over the country he is awakening to his best interest, and is dividing his vote, and has ceased voting like "sheep."

Therefore, even though you have "suggested" me for an important office, yet my modesty does not preclude me from telling you that your position therein expressed, to my mind, is the right one, in part.

I do not say that we should stand aloof. We are tax-payers. We are citizens. We must learn to contend and battle for our rights in the courts and on the stump, as other races. When this is done, and we, as a race, vote intelligently, then different results will necessarily obtain, in every place, in our favor.

I know that there are those of all parties, of the white people, that do not believe that the Negro ought to have anything, not even some of the common labor on the public works. But I am glad to say that this is not the spirit of all; nay, not of the majority. This is simply the idea of the very small minority. What we must do, it seems to me, is, make our vote indispensable to the success of some party, then, I assure you, that like other

citizens voting, we will get some due and proper recognition.

Too many of us who can act differently in our voting from the mass of our people, let the masses lead us, instead of our rightly directing the masses.

In this local contest on both sides much has been said about both the candidates, also Negro voters, that ought not to have been said; but what has been said must put us to thinking, then acting, with the best element of white people, of all parties, for our highest good, also the best interest of our city. And although neither party now up promises to give the Negro any work or position, I assure all that I believe that e'er the next contest in Lexington and Fayette county, that one side or the other will assure the Negro that he will be given some work, as other citizens—and tax-payers. So I am not discouraged. I am glad you wrote your editorial. I know some of us do not agree with it, but I do, in part, and assure you that if you, or some more of the Negro editors will thus continue to express themselves, they will do more for the race than what they are now doing. Such editorials put us to thinking, then talking, then discussing, then acting. Hence result will come and all will then know that we are alive and not asleep as we appear, and that now we are getting our eyes open again.

So, dear sir, let us hear from you. Let those who approve or disapprove, express themselves through your paper, and I also assure you that your paper will be then more widely circulated. Yours for the good of the race and all.

J. ALEXANDER CHILES.

DR. WASHINGTON AT BIRMINGHAM.
Immense Throng Applauds Utterances of Educator at the Orpheum.

Dr. Booker T. Washington, principal of the Tuskegee Institute, spoke here last night to a crowd that filled the large Orpheum Theatre to the doors. Several hundred white people were present in the auditorium, and seated on the platform with Dr. Washington were a hundred or more of the leading business and professional men of both races in Birmingham.

The committee in charge of the arrangements was composed of Dr. U. G. Mason, Dr. W. R. Pettiford, president of the Alabama Penny Savings Bank, and Dr. J. A. Whitted, pastor of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

The appearance of Dr. Washington upon the platform was followed by thunderous applause and throughout his address was marked with demonstrations of approval from both white and colored people.

Dr. Washington was introduced by former Congressman S. J. Bowie, of Birmingham, who expressed his pleasure at being accorded the privilege of making the introduction. The address was plain and frank to both races. Dr. Washington congratulated the Negroes upon the wonderful opportunities open to them in Birmingham and in Jefferson County. He urged them to work steadily, save their money, patronize their own banking institutions, strive constantly for better school buildings and teachers and above all to improve their earning power by increasing

SENATOR BRADLEY

IN HIS OPERA HOUSE

SPEECH

WEDNESDAY NIGHT HURLS

A "LEMON" TO COLORED VOTE

Disfranchisement THREAT

FROM "OLD LINE"

Republican

SPEAKS TO THE NEGROES.

Senator Bradley at this point turned to the Negroes in the audience and made an eloquent appeal to them to remember what the Republican party had done for them, and to respect its traditions and stand by it in this election. On this point he said:

"A word to you Negroes. And I mean Negroes, for I do not like the word colored. It means nothing, but 'Negro' signifies your race. You were struggling in the dark pit of bondage, when there came into existence a great party—the Republican party—with Abraham Lincoln as its leader. Your shackles were stricken from you, and you were lifted into God's glorious sunlight of liberty. Are you going to turn your back upon your deliverers and vote for these Democrats? (Cries of No, No.) Don't lie about it. Don't go and sell your certificates. Respect yourselves. Whenever you show yourselves honest, industrious and law-abiding, you will have standing as citizens. Don't depend on the sympathy of the whites. Depend on your manhood and womanhood. The man who sells his vote is meaner than the man who sells the virtue of his wife or daughter.

"If you are guilty of these things and persist in them, the honest citizens of both the Democratic and Republican party will soon rise up and deprive you of the right to vote at all.

Tells them To Be Honest.
"If you are honestly a Democrat, I have no word of blame for you. But be honest about your vote. I have always been a friend of the Negro race. I have helped you with your schools and churches, defended you in your rights at all times, when others were afraid to raise their voices in your behalf. I now appeal to you in the name of all you hold sacred, in the name of manhood, liberty and home to go to the polls on next Tuesday, and cast your votes for the Fusion and Republican ticket from one end to the other."

This burst of eloquence was received with loud cheers from the Negro portion of the big audience, which left no doubt that the distinguished Republican leader had touched his hearers.—Leader.

The above is a true report of Senator W. O. Bradley's special to the Negroes in his opera house speech Wednesday night. As usual, he bases his claim for the Negro's eternal support on ancient history. He says "you were struggling in the dark pit of bondage" when there came into existence the great Republican party that lifted you into their efficiency. The whites, he exhorted to do their duty by the Negro in helping him to better himself. "In all that concerns the Negro in the South," he said, there is no person in the world who can be so helpful to him as the white neighbor.

At the conclusion of his address, Dr. Washington was entertained by the Tuskegee Club of Birmingham.

God's sunlight of liberty. "Are you going to turn your back on your deliverers? (Cries of No, No.) Don't lie about it," the great Senator said. Why should Senator Bradley hold up to doubt the assurance given in return to his query from such a respected and respectable audience of the "better element" of the colored people there? This retort was surpassing strange, coming from the chivalrous colonel, one of Kentucky's greatest statesmen.

This is the second lemon that the Negroes have been handed from the opera house stage this season, when but for their large attendance and enthusiasm the Fusion ticket would be a mere dream. In a former meeting Mr. John H. Flood sent over the plate a lemon that brought down the fever-heat to a mere chill. Then next Senator Bradley catches them dead to right while crying "No, No, we are not going to vote for the Democrats," and tell them "Don't lie about it." Poor us! We haven't got any party any more. Let's vote our own ticket. Here it is:

Mayor—J. C. Jackson.
City Clerk—W. H. Ballard.
Treasurer—E. W. Chenault.
City Attorney—J. A. Chiles.
City Representative—G. P. Russell.

City Assessor—J. B. Caulder.
State Senator—R. F. Bell.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

J. E. Hunter.
P. D. Robinson,
W. A. Jones.
J. T. Clay.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

J. M. Allen.
Lewis Williams, Jr.
O. Cooley.
N. J. Ridley.
A. L. Hargis.
J. F. Burton.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Mrs. E. B. Jackson.
Prof. W. H. Graves.
Mrs. Lena Snowden.
Rev. L. W. Cheek.
Mrs. W. H. Riley.
Rev. A. E. Clark.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Rev. S. Campbell, Chairman.
Rev. A. W. Davis, Secretary.
Col. George Minnis.
Col. Henry Tandy.
Col. John W. Hardy.
Col. Ed. Willis.

GRAND OLD PARTY

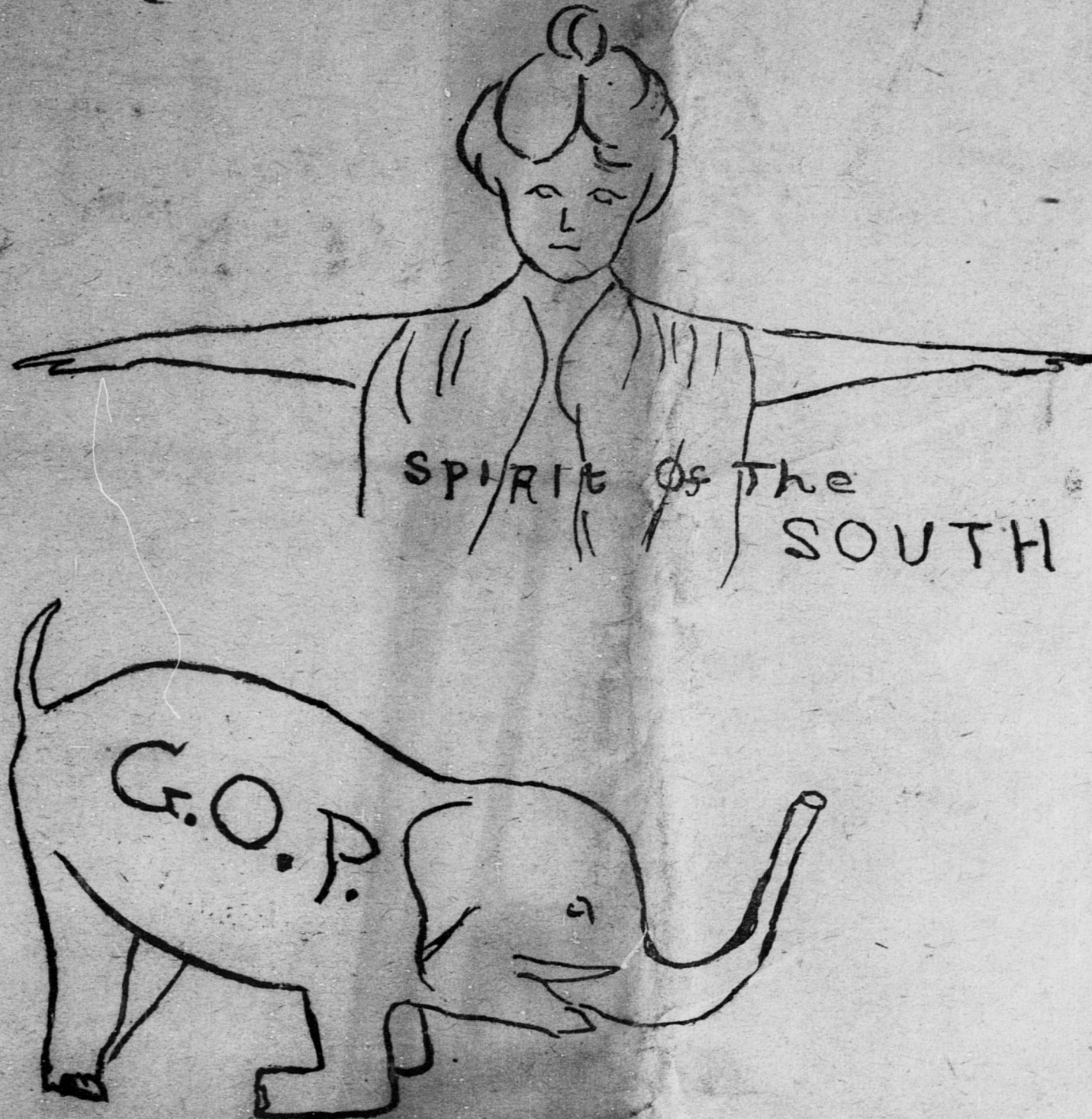
Going Back on the Race; Opinion of New Orleans Writer

New Orleans, La., Oct. 23.

Perhaps it will interest the readers of The Chronicle to know what appears to be the feeling of the colored people in these parts generally on the political situation in the country at the present time. In this city and in other sections of Louisiana, here seems to be a fear that is growing more and more distressing and general that the situation is ugly, not only for the Republican party, but for the Negro people all over the country. The grounds upon which the fear is based are several in number and quite reasonable from the colored man's viewpoint. One of these grounds is the fact that the belief is growing among colored people in every part of the country that the Republican party has been going back on the colored race for a number of years in the past and that the Democratic party has not been growing any friendlier to it. With the Republican party turning cold and the Democratic party hostile as ever towards the race, there is not much in the situation in sight to drive away the "blues" or to make the race feel hopeful of better days ahead. All the

colored newspapers that they

NEGRO TOO WILL MAKE FAVORABLE



Sentiment in the South for Himself.

WHY NOT?

The great Republican party in its policy respecting the Negro has bowed to the spirit of the South, and why should the poor Negro stand out yet alone? Use your franchise fairly. Divide your vote without price, and make friends on either side.

There are reasonable opinions held by the Southern white man to which we can readily subscribe and which are clearly seen and fully accepted. We believe, too, that the bulk of intelligence and wealth should count for more in government than mere illiterate numerical strength. History will laugh at this generation—the Negro for his activity in working and voting against the very source and means of his very existence, and the white man for his persistence in succoring long a non-appreciative and ungrateful people.

Since the time when the great President, William McKinley, toured the Southland, making many speeches of sympathy, and shedding briny tears over the graves of ex-Confederate soldiers, Negro Republicans have been less and less in demand. The great McKinley knew politics. Tentatively he suggested and practically offered pensions to the widows of ex-Confederate soldiers; but they were too wily to be thus ensnared and too proud to even consider seriously such a proposition.

However, the McKinley policy inaugurated and begun by him at that time, was continued by his successor and carried forward by President Theodore Roosevelt in a similar speaking, friendly tour of the South. The

read picture feelings of dissatisfaction and discontent for one thing or another that the race has suffered at the hands of the political parties through the men conducting public affairs for the parties in the various States, even in those communities where the colored men freely exercise the use of the ballot, to say nothing of States in which colored men have been disfranchised. This fact has added considerably to the worry of un-

Brownsville, Texas, affair was a result, and the manner in which it was disposed of by the President was thoroughly in line with the new plan. President Wm. H. Taft succeeded, and under him the scheme, a more developed, came fully to light, and must be seen by all who are of public affairs.

The Grand Old Party has taken advantage of the intense race feeling found in many Southerners, yielded to their whims and lured them into their ranks, and in exchange has kicked out the Negro as fast and in such numbers as conditions and circumstances would permit. They have sought and perhaps succeeded in supplanting the Negro Republican in the South with a class of unsuspecting whites, who, while fully intoxicated with race hatred, perhaps could be so lured. Hence there is a political problem yet unsolved confronting the Negro.

What must he do? What can he do? The spirit of the new recruits in the Republican party has dictated its policy respecting the Negro during these late years. It closed and kept closed, until but recently, the recruiting against new Negro soldier recruits. It entered President Taft's inaugural address and declared that no Negro should be appointed to a position in the South where the least protest against his appointment was raised. And now, what is left for the Negro to do? It is never too late to be saved. It is always time enough to act when cause for action is clearly seen.

Most unfortunately for the Negro, he was given the wrong conception of the use of the ballot in the outset. He was taught to vote against even his employ-

er and his employer's interest, a result, and the manner in which it was disposed of by the means of his own existence. The writer knows of an illustration in actual life. In this city, 200 colored men were employed by one man. In National campaigns, when the great tariff question were the issue, the employer would come around and ask his men to vote for the men who stood on a platform calculated to protect this particular industry that gave them safe and certain employment. But did they do it? No. They voted two hundred to one against his interest, thereby contributing what they could to that which finally destroyed the industry and turned themselves out to seek employment as unskilled workmen wherever such as they might do could be found.

But what can the Negro do? Which is the safe course when the issues involved are difficult How to Vote.

to understand? If he is in service and holds anything like a permanent position he should vote with his employer and to his employer's interest. For thus in voting he votes for himself indirectly. If he is an independent business man, there is no impropriety in voting for the men and measures most favorable to the success of his business, regardless of political lines. But where there are no substantial issues involved and personality and friendliness are considered of the candidates only, then vote for the man closest to the masses; vote for the man who would be honored by your vote and the office he seeks, and not for the man who would consider the office a condescension and his services a boon to the people.

people here over the political aspect, and when it is remembered that the white press of the South—all Democratic, of course—are predicting every day a return of the Democratic power by the next presidential election, the horror and misgivings of the impending tribulations ahead, the race can better be imagined than described. What takes all the hope out of the race is that the North is fast taking up the practices of the South with regard to the treatment of colored

CONTINUED TO PAGE 4

Democratic City Platform

The Democratic party of the city of Lexington in convention assembled, hereby reaffirms its allegiance to Democratic principles and its advocacy of Democratic policies. It commends the annunciation of principles adopted by the Democratic convention in Louisville and the splendid ticket nominated by the primary for state offices.

Standing, as the Democratic party legal, honest Democrat or independent does, as the representative of the people's wishes and obedient to their demands, it presents to the voters of Lexington a ticket composed of men fitted by character and experience for the offices for which they were nominated at a primary election, conducted with absolute fairness, in which every voter had the right to vote, and in which every vote was counted as one, and represents the overwhelming preponderance of the intelligence and property of the community and asks for them the support of the voters of Lexington.

As against a ticket selected by a small committee, and nominated by a convention dominated by negroes under the leadership of a man who, self-appointed white leaders, the Democratic party presents a ticket selected by a majority of the Democrats and nominated by the white voters of the city of Lexington. It deplores the nomination of a ticket by such methods as those in evidence at the Republican convention, in which hundreds of negro voters, led like sheep to the slaughter, obeyed the sign of their appointed leader and nominated the men selected for them. It deplores the injection of the race question into local politics, through the effort of a few men, greedy for place and power, to ride into office upon a wave of ignorant partisans, following for the present blindly the lead of leaders, but containing the possibility of grave danger in the future.

Freedom From Corporate Control.

The Democratic party has always stood for the rule of the people, believes in quick and exact justice to all, and that the governmental unit, whether city, state or nation, shall be controlled by the people, not by any special interest. Public service corporations, and companies and persons having large contracts with the city, have a direct financial interest in controlling municipal affairs, and such control is the right of the people, not the public good. Such interests seek to elect to office men who represent them, rather than the people. The Republican convention nominated for Mayor a man whose whole training as a lawyer has been in the employment of such corporations, and who has represented them continuously where they were in conflict with the people. No greater enemy could befall Lexington than to have as its chief executive a man who nominally leaves the employment of such corporations, temporarily to serve the people, with the hope and expectation of returning to their employment on the expiration of his term as Mayor.

As against this danger, the Democratic party offers the city of Lexington a clean ticket headed by an independent, conscientious and capable servant of the people who has demonstrated in public office that he is not controlled by any special interest or public service corporations. It pledges its candidates to protect the interests of the people in all public contracts, treating with justice and fairness the contractors, whether they be private or public service corporations, but owing first allegiance to the people and the contractors or the corporations.

Commission Form of Government.
Out of the storm of Galveston was born the Commission Form of Government, as adapted to American cities, and that birth made that catastrophe a blessing to the nation.

From it has come a new development in American civic government. The experience of the cities which have adopted it has demonstrated, that it is better adapted to the government of cities than the old system which was modeled after the National Government.

The present system is archaic and cumbersome, and the adaptation of the new system lies in the fact, that direct responsibility is coupled with direct authority, and while the adoption or non-adoption of the Commission Form of Government is not a party issue, yet its adoption means a non-partisan administration of the affairs of the city, and the Democratic party advocates its adoption at the November election.

The Public Schools.

The wise policy of a common school system supported by public taxes was first announced by Thomas Jefferson, and has been fostered and developed in accordance with Democratic principles by the Democratic party. We believe in the highest effort to attain this end, we advocate a school law for cities of class, putting the schools under a small school board, elected by the city at large, at a regular election, headed by a school board without party embellishments, means to improve the condition of the schools, we advocate the granting of school suffrage with an educational qualification to women, and placing women on school boards.

City Depository.

The Democratic party pledges itself and its candidate for treasurer to appoint that bank or trust company the depository for city funds which in public competition offers to the city the best terms.

Letting of Contracts.

The Democratic party pledges its candidates to let all contracts for public work and supplies after public advertising to the lowest and best bidder.

The Democratic party pledges its candidates to let all contracts for public work and supplies after public advertising to the lowest and best bidder.

VI. Enforcement of Laws.
The Democratic party pledges its candidates to enforce all statutes and ordinances of the city of Lexington.

VII. Ford Issue for Sewers.
We believe that it is essential to the health of the citizens of Lexington that the Waring system of sewers be extended, and we favor the proposed bond issue for the purpose of constructing trunk sewers and for the construction of a sewage disposal plant.

VIII. System of Taxation.

Our "uniform ad valorem tax system" is unjust, in that in its operation real estate bears an undue proportion of the burden, and other classes of property escape taxation altogether. We favor a constitutional amendment to correct this evil and to remedy this injustice. The present city administration, however, has in the past four years paid off all old debts, incurred under former administrations, will have at least \$80,000 in the sinking fund by January 1 next, and has this year installed valuable fire apparatus, thereby decreasing insurance rates, and we pledge the Democratic administration to lower the tax rate for 1912 to at least \$1.50 on each \$100, without any impairment of efficient service to the public.

IX. Construction and Repair of Streets.

The system of levying special taxes by the front foot on property for the construction and reconstruction of streets with improved material is in universal use in American cities, and is based upon local and peculiar benefits received by the general public. But we favor the passage of remedial legislation by which one-half of the cost of the reconstruction of streets with improved material shall be paid out of funds received by general taxation, and as far as possible proper adjustments made upon such basis with property owners who have paid the entire cost of such reconstruction of streets in the city. In 1910 the present administration submitted to the voters for their approval a plan by which the credit of the city could have been loaned to auditing property owners, the contractors paid in cash, thereby saving to the property owners a large sum of money and a reasonable time given to property owners to repay to the city in installments the amount advanced by the city. This plan was opposed by the Republicans and rejected by the voters of the city. We are in favor of the use of as large a portion of the annual revenue for the repair of the streets as can be expended consistently with the other demands of the city, and at a low tax rate. We are in favor of the submission of the same plan to the voters in 1912, so that property owners can get the benefit of a reduced cost of repairs of streets in cash for work done. We favor the passage of ordinances imposing more stringent rules and regulations upon persons and corporations tearing up streets, so that streets as are torn up will be required to be repaired promptly without damage or inconvenience to the public.

X. County Bond Issue.

We are opposed to the repudiation by the Fiscal Court of Fayette county, controlled by the Republican party, of debts honestly incurred and now due. We are in favor of the re-establishment and maintenance of the credit of Fayette county. The assessed value of all property in Fayette county for 1911 is about \$2,000,000 in excess of the assessment for 1910. The total tax, exclusive of the levy for schools, for 1909 and 1910, was forty-seven cents in the city and county, while the levy for 1911, exclusive of the levy for schools, is forty-eight and one-eighth cents on each \$100 in the city, and fifty cents on each \$100 in the county. With this increased rate of taxation levied on an increased assessment, if the assets of the county are administered economically with fair business ability, the issue of \$70,000 of bonds by the county is wholly unnecessary, and we oppose it. As an illustration of the failure on the part of the Fiscal Court to exercise fair business ability in the conduct of the affairs of the county, we refer to the fact that while an increased levy for turnpikes has been made, and more money spent on the pikes, yet it is notorious that the pikes are in worse condition now than they have ever been.

XI. Organized Labor.

The history of economic and industrial freedom is largely an account of the contests waged and the victories won by organized labor. Believing in equal opportunity for all, a fair wage for a fair day's work, the Democratic party tenders to organized labor the recognition that is its due for its contribution to the independence of labor from the improper control of capital, and we urge the adoption by the General Assembly of such laws, as are necessary for the proper protection of labor from unnecessary dangers incident to industrial employment.

XII. Fair Elections.

We declare ourselves in favor of fair primaries and elections, in which there shall be a free and equal participation by all voters entitled to take part therein. We also favor the enactment by the General Assembly of such laws, as shall effectually put into immediate force that plank in the State Democratic platform, which provides for compulsory primaries, held under the control and at the expense of the state or municipality.

XIII. Police and Fire Departments.

The members of the police and fire departments of the city of Lexington should be under civil service regulations, and entirely free from politics. To bring about this much desired result the Democratic Senator from the county of Fayette and the Democratic Representative from the city of Lexington, in the General Assembly of Kentucky caused to be passed in the session of 1908 an act of the Legislature providing civil service rules for these departments. This bill was vetoed by the Republican Governor of the state of Kentucky, and again in the session of the Legislature in the

year 1910 a similar bill was re-enacted and again vetoed by the Republican Governor of Kentucky at the instance of Republican bosses in the city of Lexington. We pledge our party and our representatives in the Senate and Legislature to continue this fight until all policemen and firemen are selected and retained upon their merits under civil service rule.

XIV. Meter Inspection.

We favor the enactment of such legislation as may be necessary to establish in the city of Lexington a system of inspection of all gas, electric light and water meters, at a nominal cost, in order that consumers of gas, electricity and water may be protected in the amounts paid by them.

The Democratic party submits this declaration of principles and purposes and its nominees to the voters of the city of Lexington and the county of Fayette, confident that the intelligence and patriotism of the people of this city and county will approve both.

CLINTON M. HARBISON,
JOHN SKAIN,
P. D. FOSTER,
SAMUEL M. WILSON.

SPECIAL PRICES For Saturday

AT THE CASH

White House Meat Market

Note These Prices on Pork

	PER LB. ONLY
No. 1 sugar cured Picnic Hams	100
Smoked Bacon	12 1-2c
White Bacon	9, 11 1-2c
Plate Roast	5c
Fresh Pork shoulders	10c
Pork Butt Roast	11c
Loin Pork Roast	13c

Remember, this is the cheapest meat market in the city. All goods U. S. inspected.

White House Meat Market

348 WEST SHORT STREET.

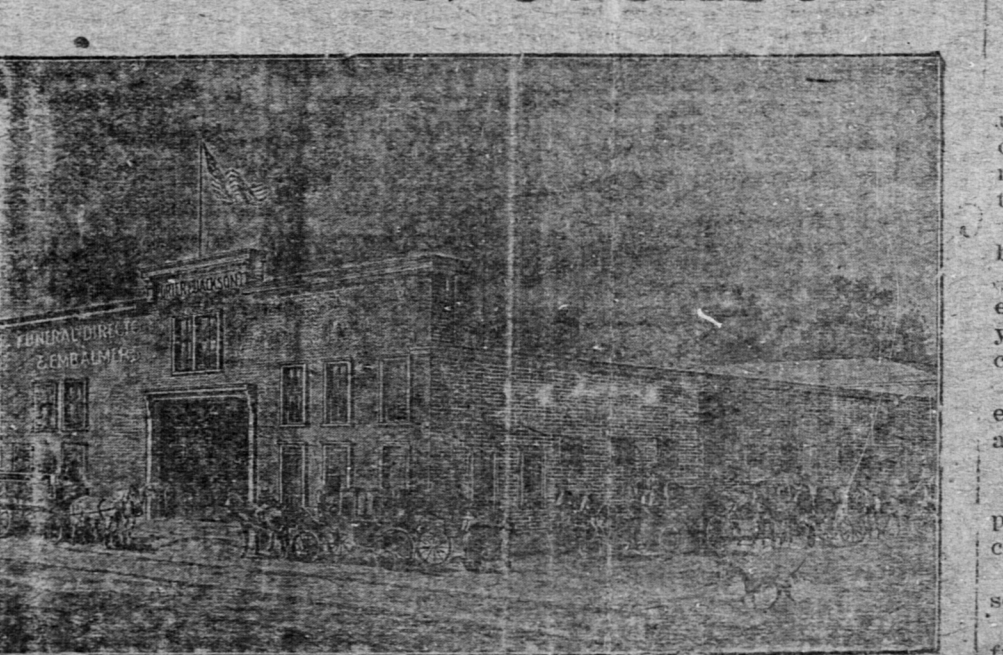
GET YOUR FALL AND WINTER

SHOES

AT SPEARS & FORWOOD'S
211 NORTH Limestone ST.

Good values at easy prices.
Give us a call.

Porter & Jackson



Undertakers & Liverymen

145-147 Cor. Limestone & Church Sts.

The old reliable UNDERTAKERS of Lexington are doing business at the same old stand, and are better prepared than ever to serve the public. Black and White Funeral Cars, Rubber Tired Carriages, Surreys, Buggies, Traps, Stanhopes and Buckboards, all in good order.

PRICES IN BOTH DEPARTMENTS TO SUIT.
Office: Both Phones 364. Residence New Phone 648.
Open Day and Night

Don't Ruin Your Hair

with poisonous pomades—hot irons—hot combs and other harmful hair lotions.

Use ZOTINA

FOR THE HAIR

Original and Only Scientific Remedy

Guaranteed to Straighten the Hair

Make it soft and pliable, easy to comb, glossy and beautiful

Used by the Entire Profession

Price, 50c. and \$1.00 by mail

Manufactured only by the
ZOTINA REMEDY COMPANY Tampa, Fla. Dept. 13

AGENTS WANTED

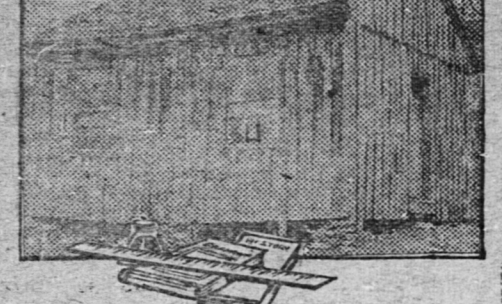
THE WHITE SCHOOL.

It Looked Like the Negro School, but This Was a Mistake.

During one of my drives of exploration I passed a school in Spencer county, about thirty-five miles east of Louisville. At first sight I was sure I had stumbled upon a typical negro school, but as I went about the yard with my camera a farmer who lived near by came over to see what I was doing.

"How long has this colored school been here?" I asked.

"This is the white school, an' I don't know how long it's been built. All I know is that it wasn't no ways new."



THE ANCIENT WRECK WITH ITS SAGGING FLOOR.

When I moved into this neighborhood thirty years ago, comin' May," "When was it painted last?" "Painted?" He laughed good naturedly as he took a fresh chew of his pipe. "Painted? Why it ain't never had no paint on it that I ever see or heard of."

I looked at the ancient wreck, with its sagging floor, its scattered rock about the door where there should have been a walk; then my glance fell upon a new, sturdy long distance telephone pole which stood close to one corner of the building. I walked up and, placing my hand against it, waited and fell to thinking. Suddenly the busy humming of the wires seemed to be whispering insistently to the broken house: "Wake up! Wake up! We are not asleep today! We are in the luxury and scurrying twentieth century! Wake up and join the procession!"

On the far side of the school I stumbled upon some old fashioned hand-made desks and at once asked my friend where they had come from.

"Why, they come out of the school three, of course. The children send 'em out this year, when they put in some new ones."

My next search was for the closets. I knew there was no coat house on the premises, for the old desks were piled



"THIS HERE IS A PAUPER SCHOOL."

upon the top of the winter's supply of coal. I was unable to find even the remains of any closet, so I again questioned my farmer friend.

"They ain't never had none since I been in the neighborhood."

"Haven't had any closets at all?" I exclaimed in amazement. "How can your teachers handle a school without closets?"

"The man hesitated a moment, shifted his gird to the other side of his jaw and answered quietly:

"Gawd knows. I don't."

"How do you happen to have such a poor schoolhouse in this part of the county—the land looks pretty good?"

"You see, this here is a pauper school!"

I pretended not to understand him fully, so I asked:

"My, that's too bad. I had no idea that the farmers up here on the headwaters of Salt river were so poor. You haven't even got a church in the neighborhood, then?"

"Oh, yes! We've got a mighty nice, brand-new church a mile out the pike from here."

"State built that, too?" I suggested.

"Why, no; the folks all chipped in and built it," he explained carefully. "We ain't poor folks at all."

"Why couldn't you folks chip in and do something for this old tumble-down school?" I asked.

"We could have done it, couldn't we?" he exclaimed. "I reckon we just never thought about it that way."

Education Pays.

The state of Kansas, though less than sixty years old, has excellent schools, and her taxable property has increased at the rate of \$120,000,000 annually during the past ten years, a total increase of \$120,000,000 in a decade. This is twice the total assessment of Kentucky.

The valuation of real property in Kentucky is \$487,335,250. In Kansas the same class of property is valued at \$1,575,048,790.

The valuation of personal property in Kentucky was \$143,313,000, while in Kansas it was \$880,643,000. The total assessed valuation in Kentucky was \$644,488,000 and in Kansas \$2,455,691,550.

The above figures are from the World Almanac for 1910.

AS BAD AS THAT?

Are Kentuckians Willing to Be "Tail Eanders?"

FINE CATTLE AND CHILDREN.

One Man to Care For Seven Jersey Heifers and One Teacher For Thirty-six, Sixty and Even a Hundred Pupils.

I had known for a long time that Kentucky's standing in matters educational was very low. I had known that she was in the grip of illiteracy, with all its attendant evils, but I had hardly expected to find such a large number of her rural population willing simply "to let things go." One day while chatting with a member of a county board of education in a rich county he happened to say:

"I tell you, I've been interested in education, mightily interested, for a long time. I've been on this board for mighty high ten years."

"I am delighted to hear you say that you are interested," I hastened to reply. "For you know Kentucky stands thirty-ninth in the list of the states when it comes to education. That's not very far from the end of the list. We need men like you to help us keep things moving."

The old gentleman stroked his grizzled beard thoughtfully, and I felt certain that I had made a vivid impression. A smile, a very small smile, wrinkled the corners of his eyes as he said quietly:

"I reckon you forgot one thing in this whole business—somebody's got to be 'tail eanders,' ain't they?"

I had a glimpse of rural Kentucky's attitude toward education.

Cattle and Children.

I was tired and discouraged after days of school inspection in Jefferson county, so I had decided to take a day off and visit the State Fair and see the sights.

"Blue ribbon?" I asked the man wearing a broad smile as he came down the main roadway.

"You bet!" he exclaimed. He caught sight of my camera and continued, "Don't you want to take a snapshot of my heifer?"

As he turned the splendid young animal into position for a photograph I had a chance to look her over carefully. I was certain she was of royal blood, for her horns looked like polished ebony, and her eyes had been



ONE OF THE SEVEN HEIFERS.

manicured that morning. When she was led to the barn near by I knew she was a royal princess, for the stable boy was waiting to throw her opera cloak over her and lead her to her stall.

"How many heifers have you here?" I asked the stable boy when he had finished bedding her down.

"I have my hands full this time," he exclaimed. "I have seven to take care of. That's about the limit when you are doing the State Fair, all right."

I left the barn and went out into the roadway to think. I recalled vividly a school visited only the day before where a young man in Jefferson county was striving to handle thirty-six boys and girls in all eleven grades and another school where a tired woman was worried with sixty-five. I have seen 100 in one room.

The roadway was crowded with splendid, healthy boys and girls, brown with the kisses of a summer sun. They were laughing and chattering, full to

work with this difference in temperature in the schoolroom, and there was grave danger for the children physically.

If the white schools in old Kentucky are bad the negro schools in many localities are almost beyond the flight of imagination. At a small village in this county of Daviess I ran across a very poor one, not any worse than others I had seen, but it was rather peculiar in its style of architecture. The windows were broken, the door unlocked and partly ajar, the front steps entirely gone, and the fence that had once separated the building from the roadway had disappeared except for some lonely piece of post. On pushing open the loose door I saw a bleak interior, with trash covering a badly warped floor. The room contained a rusty stove, overhanging ashes on to the floor, and two rickety benches made of undressed lumber. The walls of the room were made of undressed siding nailed to studding and stripped. There had never been any inner wall of plaster or ceiling to keep out the cold. IT WAS AS BLEAK AS A CATTLE BARN. Is it any wonder that illiteracy stalks a menacing figure about the old state of "the dark and bloody ground?"

To assist in the strong campaign necessary for the development of the educational movement buttons bearing the inscription "My \$ for improving Kentucky schools" are to be sold by the educational committee in Louisville.

THIRTY-SIX BOYS AND GIRLS FOR ONE TEACHER.

overflowing with the zest of living. Watching them as they passed, I thought:

"Goodness! What is the matter with our old commonwealth when the stockmen all know that it takes one man to handle seven Jersey heifers in a state fair and they do not know that one teacher cannot possibly handle from thirty to seventy young animals?"

The above figures are from the World Almanac for 1910.

Let's get the children of Kentucky were not getting a fair square deal.

DAVIESS SCHOOLS

The Observer Takes a Trip With a Camera.

AS BLEAK AS A CATTLE BARN

Schoolhouse For White Pupils a "Crying Shame" and Those For Colored Children Almost Beyond the Flight of Imagination.

Simply to show that these conditions, these same wretched school conditions, are common all over the state I went to Daviess county, in the western part of Kentucky. This is another of those old, rich communities that were luxurious and prosperous long before the civil war, and it is therefore able to build and equip comfortable schools for all of the children within its borders. Out in what is known as the "but I must not show pictures and tell names at the same time—where corn, tobacco, hay and wheat are grown in perfection. I discovered a poor little school building that was almost ready to go to pieces. Its front looked as if the children had needed extra fuel or kindling during the cold weather for their old battered stove. I am glad to be able to say that

new building is soon to replace this one, and it is high time, for the county superintendent said:

"It's a shame, a crying shame. I know it and feel it all the time, so do any number of other superintendents all over the state. But what can we do when the general public simply says over and over again, 'I went to a school like that one, got my education, all I ever had, and what was good enough for me is good enough for my own children. I reckon so.'"

We went inside the old shack, and the county superintendent asked me to look at the rough walls, the knife hewn desks of a pattern long out of date. Then he said:

"What kind of work can you get out of 'em when it's so much worse than they are used to at home? Mighty rough, isn't it? But that isn't the real tough part of it. I came out here during a sudden cold snap, last winter to see how they could heat the school. You'll notice they have a piece of an old stove in the middle of the room and there is no protector about it to distribute the heat. I made who child who was sitting next to the stove move his seat, and I placed a thermometer where he had been sitting, busy with his lessons. THE MERCURY RACED UP TO 110 DEGREES. I took the same thermometer and hung it against the far wall of the wind shaken house. IT DROPPED SUDDENLY TO 49 DEGREES. No child could do real mental

work with this difference in temperature in the schoolroom, and there was grave danger for the children physically.

If the white schools in old Kentucky are bad the negro schools in many localities are almost beyond the flight of imagination. At a small village in this county of Daviess I ran across a very poor one, not any worse than others I had seen, but it was rather peculiar in its style of architecture. The windows were broken, the door unlocked and partly ajar, the front steps entirely gone, and the fence that had once separated the building from the roadway had disappeared except for some lonely piece of post. On pushing open the loose door I saw a bleak interior, with trash covering a badly warped floor. The room contained a rusty stove, overhanging ashes on to the floor, and two rickety benches made of undressed lumber. The walls of the room were made of undressed siding nailed to studding and stripped. There had never been any inner wall of plaster or ceiling to keep out the cold. IT WAS AS BLEAK AS A CATTLE BARN. Is it any wonder that illiteracy stalks a menacing figure about the old state of "the dark and bloody ground?"

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PLAN!

The Commission Form of Government--The Lexington Plan

Title of the Act.
An act to amend an act entitled "An Act for the government of cities of the second class in the Commonwealth of Kentucky," which was approved March 19th, 1894, and thereafter in due course became a law, and as same has since been amended, all of which act and amendments now appear as Article 3 of Chapter 89 of the Kentucky Statutes, John D. Carroll's edition thereof, in 1909.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Cities May Organize.
Section 1. That an act entitled "An Act for the government of cities of the second class in the Commonwealth of Kentucky," which was approved March 19th, 1894, and thereafter in due course became a law, and as same has since been amended, all of which act and amendments now appear as Article 3 of Chapter 89 of the Kentucky Statutes, John D. Carroll's edition thereof, in 1909, be amended by adding thereto, at the end thereof, the following provisions:

Any city of the second class under the laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky may become organized and be governed under the provisions of this Act by proceeding as hereinafter provided. Ordinance for the organization shall not change the corporate entity of any city, but the body-politic and corporate shall remain the same body that it now is.

Repairs Inconsistent Acts.

Sec. 2. All laws applicable to and governing cities of the second class and of inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, shall be inoperative, and to govern each city that may organize under this Act. And all ordinances and resolutions in force in any such city and not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act shall continue to be in force until altered or repealed in manner provided for in this Act.

How to Vote of People.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the County Judge in the county in which is located a city proposing to take the sense of its voters, as herein provided, upon the question of organizing and being governed under this Act, upon the application by written petition signed by a number of the legal voters of said city equal to twenty-five per centum of the votes cast in said city at the last preceding general election, to receive said petition, and at the next regular term thereafter, to make an order on his order book directing an election to be held in said city at the next regular election and not earlier than sixty days after said application is lodged with said judge, which order shall direct the sheriff, or other officer of said county who may be appointed to hold said election, to open the polls at each and all of the voting places in said city, for the purpose of taking the sense of the qualified voters of the said city upon the question as to whether or not the citizens in said city are in favor of the organization and government of said city under the provisions of this Act. The question to be submitted to the voters shall be:

"Are you in favor of the organization and government of the city of (naming the city in which said vote is to be taken) under the provisions of an Act to amend an act entitled, 'An Act for the government of cities of the second class in the Commonwealth of Kentucky,' which was approved March 19th, 1894, and thereafter in due course became a law, and as same has since been amended, all of which said Act and amendments now appear as Article 3, of Chapter 89, of the Kentucky Statutes, in John D. Carroll's edition thereof, in 1909, adopted by the General Assembly of Kentucky of the 1910 session thereof?"

It shall be the duty of the County Clerk to give to the said city, or to such officer as may be appointed to hold said election, a certified copy of the order of the County Court, as it appears in the County Court, within five days after such order is made; and it shall be the duty of said Sheriff, or other such officer, to have said order published in some weekly or daily newspaper published and circulated in said county, for at least two weeks before the election, and also to advertise the same by printed or written handbills posted in conspicuous places in said city, for the same length of time. If there is no weekly or daily newspaper published in said city, or the proprietor of said paper refuses to publish said notice, the printed or written handbills provided for shall be sufficient notice. The Sheriff or other such officer shall have the advertisement and notice herein provided for posted as herein required, within seven days after he receives the order of the County Court. All elections provided for in this Act, except the primary elections, shall be held on the regular election day, by the regular election officers.

If it shall be found that a majority of the legal votes cast at the election herein above provided for were given for or against said proposition submitted, it shall be the duty of the County Clerk to certify the fact, which certificates shall be delivered to the Clerk of the County Court and a copy thereof delivered to the Clerk of the city, and at the next regular term of said court the County Judge shall cause the same to be spread on the order book of said court, and the entry of said certificate in the order book, or copy thereof, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein contained.

When a majority of the votes cast shall be in favor of organizing and governing the city under the provisions of this Act, and said fact shall be certified as hereinbefore provided, by the said County Clerk, a copy of which shall be certified to the City Clerk and said copy of said certificates shall be spread upon the records of said county as herein provided, and upon the records of said city, at the next regular meeting of the City Council, thereupon said city shall be organized and governed by the provisions of this Act.

Offices Abolished.

Sec. 4. All the present city officers, save those of Mayor and Police Judge, shall, at the expiration of that year which shall next follow the year in

which said election is held, be ipso facto abolished.

Election of First Commissioner.
Sec. 5. At the regular city election in November of the year next following the year in which said election is held, there shall be elected by the qualified registered voters of the city a Mayor and four Commissioners. Said officers shall be elected from the city at large, and only in the following manner:

Manner of Nominating.

Sec. 6. No person shall be elected without first having been nominated in the manner hereinafter prescribed. On the third Saturday before the day for the regular election, there shall be held a primary election. Said primary election shall be conducted by the same officers chosen and acting in the same manner, with the same rights and duties, as in the later regular election. Each applicant for nomination shall, at least ten days before the day for said primary election, file with the County Clerk a petition signed by at least one hundred voters and in the following forms:

Names. Numbers. Streets.
Such petition shall be verified by the affidavit of some person or persons as to the genuineness and admissibility of the signatures. No voter shall sign more than one such petition with reference to each office that is to be filled. In the event that a person shall sign more than one petition of applicants for nomination for Mayor or Police Judge, or shall sign the petitions of more than four applicants for nomination for Commissioners, then the name of said petitioner shall not be counted as a valid name on any of said petitions.

Non-Partisan Primary Election.
Immediately upon the expiration of the time for filing said petitions, the said County Clerk shall cause to be published for three successive days in the official newspaper of the city, in said city are in favor of the organization and government of said city under the provisions of this Act. The question to be submitted to the voters shall be:

"Are you in favor of the organization and government of the city of (naming the city in which said vote is to be taken) under the provisions of an Act to amend an act entitled, 'An Act for the government of cities of the second class in the Commonwealth of Kentucky,' which was approved March 19th, 1894, and thereafter in due course became a law, and as same has since been amended, all of which said Act and amendments now appear as Article 3, of Chapter 89, of the Kentucky Statutes, in John D. Carroll's edition thereof, in 1909, adopted by the General Assembly of Kentucky of the 1910 session thereof?"

It shall be the duty of the County Clerk to give to the said city, or to such officer as may be appointed to hold said election, a certified copy of the order of the County Court, as it appears in the County Court, within five days after such order is made; and it shall be the duty of said Sheriff, or other such officer, to have said order published in some weekly or daily newspaper published and circulated in said county, for at least two weeks before the election, and also to advertise the same by printed or written handbills posted in conspicuous places in said city, for the same length of time. If there is no weekly or daily newspaper published in said city, or the proprietor of said paper refuses to publish said notice, the printed or written handbills provided for shall be sufficient notice. The Sheriff or other such officer shall have the advertisement and notice herein provided for posted as herein required, within seven days after he receives the order of the County Court. All elections provided for in this Act, except the primary elections, shall be held on the regular election day, by the regular election officers.

If it shall be found that a majority of the legal votes cast at the election herein above provided for were given for or against said proposition submitted, it shall be the duty of the County Clerk to certify the fact, which certificates shall be delivered to the Clerk of the County Court and a copy thereof delivered to the Clerk of the city, and at the next regular term of said court the County Judge shall cause the same to be spread on the order book of said court, and the entry of said certificate in the order book, or copy thereof, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein contained.

When a majority of the votes cast shall be in favor of organizing and governing the city under the provisions of this Act, and said fact shall be certified as hereinbefore provided, by the said County Clerk, a copy of which shall be certified to the City Clerk and said copy of said certificates shall be spread upon the records of said county as herein provided, and upon the records of said city, at the next regular meeting of the City Council, thereupon said city shall be organized and governed by the provisions of this Act.

Future Elections.
Sec. 8. Every fourth year after the regular election herein above provided for, at the corresponding time of the year, a primary election and an election shall be held in the same manner as provided for the same offices as above described.

Election of Police Judge.

Sec. 9. Beginning with the second year after the regular election herein above provided for, at the corresponding times of the year, and thereafter every fourth year thereafter, at the

corresponding times of the year, a primary election and an election shall be held in the same manner as provided for the same offices as above described, except that instead of electing the Mayor, the Police Judge shall be elected.

Qualifications of Officials.

Any legal voter, of not less than twenty-five years of age, and possessing the other qualifications prescribed by law, shall be eligible to election to any office under this Act.

Mayor's Salary.

Sec. 10. The Mayor shall be elected for a term of four years, beginning on the first Monday in January following his election; and he shall receive an annual salary of thirty-six hundred dollars (\$3,600.00).

Commissioners' Salary.

Sec. 11. The Commissioners shall be elected each for a term of two years, beginning on the first Monday in January following his election; and he shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00).

The Commissioner of each department shall keep a public office at the city building, at which place he may be found or communicated with during stated hours to be fixed by him for the convenience of the public, unless special duty shall call him elsewhere.

Powers of Board.

Sec. 12. The Mayor and four Commissioners shall constitute a Board of Commissioners. In this Board of Commissioners shall be vested all the legislative, executive and administrative powers and shall perform all the duties otherwise provided.

Organization of Board.

Sec. 13. Three members of the Board of Commissioners shall constitute a quorum, but the affirmative vote of at least three members shall be necessary to the adoption of any motion, resolution or ordinance, to the making or approval of any contract, or to the passage of any ordinance.

For each vote the yeas and nays shall be recorded; and each motion, resolution and ordinance shall be reduced to writing and read before the vote is taken thereon.

The Mayor shall preside at meetings of the Board. He shall have no vote power. But each resolution, measure or ordinance shall be adopted by him or by two Commissioners, and recorded before it shall take effect.

The Board of Commissioners shall, at the beginning of its term of office, elect, by a majority of all its members, one Commissioner to act as Mayor pro-tem; and the Commissioner so chosen shall be invested with all the powers and shall perform all the duties of the Mayor in the event of his absence from the city, or his inability to attend to the duties of his office.

Hasty Legislation Forbidden.

Sec. 14. Every ordinance or resolution ordering the construction of reconstruction of any street sewer or other public work, or making or amending any contract, or expending of more than one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, or granting any franchise or the right to use or occupy any street, highway, bridge or public places of the city for any except a merely temporary purpose shall after its introduction and before its adoption remain on file at least ten days for public inspection in the completed form in which it shall be put upon its final passage; and no such ordinance or resolution shall go into effect until the expiration of ten days after its passage, except in case of emergency, the public health or safety shall require that it take immediate effect, which fact shall be declared by the unanimous vote of the Board of Commissioners.

Weekly Meetings.

Sec. 15. The Board of Commissioners shall meet at least once a week for the transaction of its business. It shall fix by ordinance the times of holding its regular meetings. Any special meetings may be called by the Mayor or by two Commissioners. All meetings shall be public.

Five Departments Created.

Sec. 16. The administrative functions of the city shall be classified under five departments, to-wit:

1. Department of Public Affairs;
2. Department of Public Finance;
3. Department of Public Safety;
4. Department of Public Works;
5. Department of Public Property.

Functions of Departments.

Sec. 17. The Board of Commissioners shall determine the functions of each department and shall prescribe the duties of its Commissioner and of its employees. It may assign any of its employees to any other department or require any employee to perform duties in two or more departments. It shall make all such rules and regulations as to the conduct of the various departments as may be necessary and proper for the efficient and economical conduct of the business of the city.

Division of Duties.

Sec. 18. The Commissioner of the Department of Public Affairs; and he shall have a general advisory supervision over the affairs of all the departments.

The Board of Commissioners shall at its first regular meeting designate by majority vote one Commissioner to have superintendence of the department of Public Finance; one other Commissioner to have superintendence of the department of Public Safety; one other Commissioner to have superintendence of the department of Public Works; and one other Commissioner to have superintendence of the department of Public Property.

Appointment of Employees.

Sec. 19. The Board of Commissioners shall also at its first meeting, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, appoint all such employees as may be necessary for the proper and efficient conduct of the affairs of the city.

All such employees shall be agents, not officers, of the city; and they shall perform such duties, and for such compensation, as the Board of Commissioners may by ordinance prescribe. Each employee shall be selected with reference solely to his fitness and for the good of the public service, without reference to his political faith or party affiliation, and shall be paid as soon as the result is officially ascertained and declared.

and regulations looking to the appointment and discharge of employees as will tend to carry out the spirit of this provision and lead to the establishment of the merit system in public service.

Publication of Reports.

Sec. 20. The Board of Commissioners shall at the termination of each month of the fiscal year cause to be printed in the official newspaper, an abstract statement of all receipts and expenditures of the city during that month.

At the termination of each fiscal year the Board of Commissioners shall cause one or more competent accountants to make a complete examination of the books and accounts of the city, and shall cause the result of such examination to be published in the official newspaper and in pamphlet form, and a copy of the report and pamphlet form to be given to each voter who may apply for same at the proper office.

Filling of Vacancies.

Sec. 21. In case of the death, resignation or inability of the Mayor, caused by permanent sickness or other cause, the Mayor pro-tem shall act as Mayor and shall possess all the rights and powers and perform all of the duties of the Mayor, for the term of the Mayor pro-tem until such vacancy in the office of Mayor is filled by an election ordered by the Board of Commissioners, for that purpose, at which time the Mayor pro-tem, if his term as commissioner be then unexpired, shall resume his duties as such commissioner. In the event of a vacancy in the office of Mayor, the Mayor pro-tem shall return or become fit for appointment, and said appointee shall discharge the duties of the Mayor pro-tem, whose place may be thus temporarily filled, until the Mayor pro-tem shall return or become fit for appointment, and said appointee shall resume his duties and any such temporary appointee shall serve without compensation.

In the event of a permanent vacancy in the Board of Commissioners caused by the death, resignation or inability of any member thereof, or in the event of a permanent vacancy in the office of Mayor, the Mayor pro-tem, if his term as commissioner be then unexpired, shall be filled by the Mayor pro-tem, such vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the other members of the Board of Commissioners, as prescribed by law.

Sec. 22. In case of misconduct, inability or willful neglect of the performance of the duties of his office, the Mayor or any Commissioner may be removed from office by a unanimous vote of the Board of Commissioners. But no such officer shall be so removed without having been given the right to be heard in a public hearing with representation by counsel, and with witnesses summoned in his behalf and required to testify. The findings of fact at such hearing, and the reasons therefor, shall be stated in writing and filed as matter of public record.

Removal from Office.

Sec. 23. If during the ten days next following the passage of any such ordinance or resolution, a petition signed by a number of voters equal to at least twenty-five per centum of the total number of voters cast for both candidates for Mayor at the last preceding regular election for Mayor, stating the residence of each signer, and the signatures and residences by the affidavits of some one or more persons, shall be presented to the Board of Commissioners protesting against the passage of such ordinance or resolution, the ordinance shall be suspended from going into effect, and shall be reconsidered by the Board of Commissioners. If such ordinance be reconsidered and passed, the ordinance shall be submitted to the voters of the whole city, at either a special or a regular election, according to law, the following question: "Shall the ordinance (briefly describing it), go into effect?"

If a majority of the votes cast upon such question be in the affirmative, the ordinance shall go into effect. But if a majority of the votes cast upon such question be in the negative, the ordinance shall not go into effect. The question of the ordinance shall be spread on the order book of said court and the entry of said certificate in the order book, or copy thereof, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein contained.

Provision for Initiative.

Sec. 24. If a petition signed by a number of voters equal to at least twenty-five per centum of the total number of voters cast for both candidates for Mayor at the last preceding regular election for Mayor, stating the residence of each signer, and verified by the affidavits of some one or more persons as to the signatures and residences, requesting the Board of Commissioners to pass an ordinance, shall be presented to the Board of Commissioners, and if the ordinance therein requested to be passed be one that the Board has a legal right to pass, the Board shall either pass such proposed ordinance without alteration, within ten days after such petition is filed, or submit the question of its passage to the voters of the city at the next regular election. At such election the question submitted shall be: "Shall the proposed ordinance (briefly describing it), be passed?"

If a majority of the votes cast upon said question be in the affirmative, the proposed ordinance shall be thereupon passed and shall become effective as soon as the result is officially ascertained and declared.

Provision for Referendum.

Sec. 25. If during the ten days next following the passage of any such ordinance or resolution, a petition signed by a number of voters equal to at least twenty-five per centum of the total number of voters cast for both candidates for Mayor at the last preceding regular election for Mayor, stating the residence of each signer, and the signatures and residences by the affidavits of some one or more persons, shall be presented to the Board of Commissioners protesting against the passage of such ordinance or resolution, the ordinance shall be suspended from going into effect, and shall be reconsidered by the Board of Commissioners. If such ordinance be reconsidered and passed, the ordinance shall be submitted to the voters of the whole city, at either a special or a regular election, according to law, the following question: "Shall the ordinance (briefly describing it), go into effect?"

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Provision for Initiative.

Sec. 26. If a petition signed by a number of voters equal to at least twenty-five per centum of the total number of voters cast for both candidates for Mayor at the last preceding regular election for Mayor, stating the residence of each signer, and verified by the affidavits of some one or more persons as to the signatures and residences, requesting the Board of Commissioners to pass an ordinance, shall be presented to the Board of Commissioners, and if the ordinance therein requested to be passed be one that the Board has a legal right to pass, the Board shall either pass such proposed ordinance without alteration, within ten days after such petition is filed, or submit the question of its passage to the voters of the city at the next regular election. At such election the question submitted shall be: "Shall the proposed ordinance (briefly describing it), be passed?"

If a majority of the votes cast upon said question be in the affirmative, the proposed ordinance shall be thereupon passed and shall become effective as soon as the result is officially ascertained and declared.

Provision for Referendum.

Sec. 27. If during the ten days next following the passage of any such ordinance or resolution, a petition signed by a number of voters equal to at least twenty-five per centum of the total number of voters cast for both candidates for Mayor at the last preceding regular election for Mayor, stating the residence of each signer, and the signatures and residences by the affidavits of some one or more persons, shall be presented to the Board of Commissioners protesting against the passage of such ordinance or resolution, the ordinance shall be suspended from going into effect, and shall be reconsidered by the Board of Commissioners. If such ordinance be reconsidered and passed, the ordinance shall be submitted to the voters of the whole city, at either a special or a regular election, according to law, the following question: "Shall the ordinance (briefly describing it), go into effect?"

If a majority of the votes cast upon such question be in the affirmative, the ordinance shall go into effect. But if a majority of the votes cast upon such question be in the negative, the ordinance shall not go into effect. The question of the ordinance shall be spread on the order book of said court and the entry of said certificate in the order book, or copy thereof, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein contained.

Provision for Initiative.

Sec. 28. If a petition signed by a number of voters equal to at least twenty-five per centum of the total number of voters cast for both candidates for Mayor at the last preceding regular election for Mayor, stating the residence of each signer, and verified by the affidavits of some one or more persons as to the signatures and residences, requesting the Board of Commissioners to pass an ordinance, shall be presented to the Board of Commissioners, and if the ordinance therein requested to be passed be one that the Board has a legal right to pass, the Board shall either pass such proposed ordinance without alteration, within ten days after such petition is filed, or submit the question of its passage to the voters of the city at the next regular election. At such election the question submitted shall be: "Shall the proposed ordinance (briefly describing it), be passed?"

If a majority of the votes cast upon said question be in the affirmative, the proposed ordinance shall be thereupon passed and shall become effective as soon as the result is officially ascertained and declared.

Provision for Referendum.

Sec. 29. If during the ten days next following the passage of any such ordinance or resolution, a petition signed by a number of voters equal to at least twenty-five per centum of the total number of voters cast for both candidates for Mayor at the last preceding regular election for Mayor, stating the residence of each signer, and the signatures and residences by the affidavits of some one or more persons, shall be presented to the Board of Commissioners protesting against the passage of such ordinance or resolution, the ordinance shall be suspended from going into effect, and shall be reconsidered by the Board of Commissioners. If such ordinance be reconsidered and passed, the ordinance shall be submitted to the voters of the whole city, at either a special or a regular election, according to law, the following question: "Shall the ordinance (briefly describing it), go into effect?"

If a majority of the votes cast upon such question be in the affirmative, the ordinance shall go into effect. But if a majority of the votes cast upon such question be in the negative, the ordinance shall not go into effect. The question of the ordinance shall be spread on the order book of said court and the entry of said certificate in the order book, or copy thereof, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein contained.

Provision for Initiative.

Sec. 30. If a petition signed by a number of voters equal to at least twenty-five per centum of the total number of voters cast for both candidates for Mayor at the last preceding regular election for Mayor, stating the residence of each signer, and verified by the affidavits of some one or more persons as to the signatures and residences, requesting the Board of Commissioners to pass an ordinance, shall be presented to the Board of Commissioners, and if the ordinance therein requested to be passed be one that the Board has a legal right to pass, the Board shall either pass such proposed ordinance without alteration, within ten days after such petition is filed, or submit the question of its passage to the voters of the city at the next regular election. At such election the question submitted shall be: "Shall the proposed ordinance (briefly describing it), be passed?"

If a majority of the votes cast upon said question be in the affirmative, the proposed ordinance shall be thereupon passed and shall become effective as soon as the result is officially ascertained and declared.

Provision for Referendum.

Sec. 31. If during the ten days next following the passage of any such ordinance or resolution, a petition signed by a number of voters equal to at least twenty-five per centum of the total number of voters cast for both candidates for Mayor at the last preceding regular election for Mayor, stating the residence of each signer, and the signatures and residences by the affidavits of some one or more persons, shall be presented to the Board of Commissioners protesting against the passage of such ordinance or resolution, the ordinance shall be suspended from going into effect, and shall be reconsidered by the Board of Commissioners. If such ordinance be reconsidered and passed, the ordinance shall be submitted to the voters of the whole city, at either a special or a regular election, according to law, the following question: "Shall the ordinance (briefly describing it), go into effect?"

If a majority of the votes cast upon such question be in the affirmative, the ordinance shall go into effect. But if a majority of the votes cast upon such question be in the negative, the ordinance shall not go into effect. The question of the ordinance shall be spread on the order book of said court and the entry of said certificate in the order book, or copy thereof, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein contained.

Provision for Initiative.

Sec. 32. If a petition signed by a number of voters equal to at least twenty-five per centum of the total number of voters cast for both candidates for Mayor at the last preceding regular election for Mayor, stating the residence of each signer, and verified by the affidavits of some one or more persons as to the signatures and residences, requesting the Board of Commissioners to pass an ordinance, shall be presented to the Board of Commissioners, and if the ordinance therein requested to be passed be one that the Board has a legal right to pass, the Board shall either pass such proposed ordinance without alteration, within ten days after such petition is filed, or submit the question of its passage to the voters of the city at the next regular election. At such election the question submitted shall be: "Shall the proposed ordinance (briefly describing it), be passed?"

If a majority of the votes cast upon said question be in the affirmative, the proposed ordinance shall be thereupon passed and shall become effective as soon as the result is officially ascertained and declared.

Provision for Referendum.

Sec. 33. If during the ten days next following the passage of any such ordinance or resolution, a petition signed by a number of voters equal to at least twenty-five per centum of the total number of voters cast for both candidates for Mayor at the last preceding regular election for Mayor, stating the residence of each signer, and the signatures and residences by the affidavits of some one or more persons, shall be presented to the Board of Commissioners protesting against the passage of such ordinance or resolution, the ordinance shall be suspended from going into effect, and shall be reconsidered by the Board of Commissioners. If such ordinance be reconsidered and passed, the ordinance shall be submitted to the voters of the whole city, at either a special or a regular election, according to law, the following question: "Shall the ordinance (briefly describing it), go into effect?"

If a majority of the votes cast upon such question be in the affirmative, the ordinance shall go into effect. But if a majority of the votes cast upon such question be in the negative, the ordinance shall not go into effect. The question of the ordinance shall be spread on the order book of said court and the entry of said certificate in the order book, or copy thereof, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein contained.

finance shall not be amended or repealed, except by the voters at a regular biennial city election. Any number of proposed ordinances requested by petition as above provided for may be voted on at any election.

The Board of Commissioners may submit the question of the repeal or amendment of any such ordinance to the voters at any succeeding regular election; and if a majority of the votes cast on such question be in favor of the repeal or amendment such ordinance shall be thereby repealed or amended, as the case may be.

Publication of Ordinances.

Section 25. Whenever a question of ordinance, or a proposed ordinance, or of the going into effect, or the repeal, or the amendment of an ordinance is to be submitted to the voters at an election, the Board of Commissioners shall cause the proposed ordinance, or the ordinance and amendment, as the case may be, to be printed once before such election in the official newspaper of the city, and in such other newspapers as the Board of Commissioners may direct before such election.

Expense of Primary Election.

Sec. 26. The expense of all primary elections under the provisions of this Act shall be paid by the city.

Sec. 27. The Mayor and each Commissioner shall execute a guarantee bond to the city upon which an action may be maintained by any person or persons as shall be interested in the keeping of the books and records of the city, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), conditioned upon the faithful performance of his official duties; such bonds to be approved by the County Judge, and filed as matters of public record.

School Board Exempt.

Sec. 28. Nothing herein shall be construed to apply to the organization, existence or conducting of the affairs of the Board of Education.

Cities May Reconsider.

Sec. 29. Whenever the citizens of any city shall have been organized and governed under the provisions of this Act for a period of not less than four years, shall desire that the organization and government of such city under the provisions of this Act shall terminate and cease and said citizens shall file with the County Judge of the county in which is located such city, written petition signed by a number of legal voters of said city equal to thirty-three and one-third (33 1/3) per centum of the votes cast in said city at the last preceding election to be held in said city at the next regular election and not earlier than sixty days after said application is lodged with the said judge, which order shall direct the sheriff or other officer of said county who may be appointed to hold said election, to open the polls at each and all of the voting places in said city for the purpose of taking the sense of the qualified voters of said city upon the question as to whether or not the citizens of said city are in favor of the abandonment of the organization and government of said city under the provisions of this Act. The question to be submitted to the voters shall be:

"Shall the city of (naming the city) abandon its organization and government under the provisions of an Act to amend an act entitled, 'An Act for the government of cities of the second class in the Commonwealth of Kentucky,' approved March 19th, 1894, and thereafter in due course became a law, and as same has since been amended, all of which said Act and amendments now appear as Article 3, Chapter 89 of the Kentucky Statutes, in John D. Carroll's edition thereof, in 1909?"

It shall be the duty of the County Clerk to give to the Sheriff of the county or to such other officer as may be appointed to hold said election, a certified copy of the order of the County Court as it appears on the order book, within five days after such order is made, and it shall be the duty of said Sheriff or some other such officer, to have such order published in some weekly or daily newspaper, published or circulated in said county, for at least two weeks before the election, and also to advertise the same by printed or written handbills posted in conspicuous places in said city, for the same length of time. If there is no weekly or daily newspaper published in said city, or the proprietor of such paper refuses to publish said notice, the printed or written handbills provided for shall be sufficient notice. The Sheriff, or other such officer, shall have the advertisement and notice herein provided for posted as herein required, within seven days after he receives the order of the County Court. It shall be the duty of the County Clerk to certify the result of said election to the County Court, which certificate shall be delivered to the clerk of the city, and at the next regular term of said court the County Judge shall cause the same to be spread upon the order book of said court and the entry of said certificate in the order book, or copy thereof, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein contained.

When a majority of the votes cast shall be in favor of said proposition submitted, it shall be the duty of the County Clerk to certify the fact, which certificates shall be delivered to the Clerk of the County Court and a copy thereof delivered to the Clerk of the city, and at the next regular term of said court the County Judge shall cause the same to be spread on the order book of said court, and the entry of said certificate in the order book, or copy thereof, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein contained.

Standard Paper Lost In

THE EXPRESS THE CAUSE

OF DELAY OF THIS ISSUE.

Berryman Offers To Keep City Streets Clean At Cost If Commission Plan Wins

Will Take the Contract, Either at Cost to be Determined After Work Is Done or at Fixed Price, and if There Is Any Profit Will Return It to Municipal Treasury When It Is Ascertained.

GREATEST CHANCE LEXINGTON HAS EVER HAD; OPPORTUNITY SHOULD BE WELCOMED

No Obligation On Part of Commissioners to Accept Proposition Manager of Elmendorf Makes, Unless It Is Advantageous to the People.

Mr. Charles H. Berryman, who has large interests in Lexington and is, both from the standpoint of a taxpayer and a citizen vitally concerned in Lexington's welfare, has authorized The Herald to make the statement that if the Commission Form of Government is adopted he will offer to take a contract to keep the streets of Lexington clean for one year at actual cost.

Mr. Berryman will offer to the city, if the Commission Form of Government is adopted, to take that contract for one year either at cost to be determined after the work is done, or at a fixed price, with the agreement that if it costs less than that price to keep the streets clean, so that there would be a profit on the contract, he will return that profit to the city.

In other words he pledges himself, if the Commission Form of Government is adopted so that there is direct responsibility and direct authority without possibility of graft, to give to the citizens of Lexington the opportunity to have clean streets at the actual cost of keeping them clean, and to do this under a contract that will fix a maximum price, so that if it does cost more than that, the city will not be the loser, and if it

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ton, Ky.

GOOD GOVERNMENT NO
ISSUE.

Good government, which is
offered, is not an issue from the
standpoint of the colored people.

This we have received. Under
Democratic rule we have had
the privileges of the thorough-
fares in common with others,
unmolested and free. In com-
mon with others, we have had
the full protection of the law,
police and fire protection, light
and water in a great city like
Lexington. We have seen our
schools grow up under Demo-
cratic rule to the high standard
where they are now found. We
have seen disfranchisement
schemes frustrated and defeated
by good Democrats of this city
and county. We have found our
Democratic Senator approach-
able and courteous, and through
him appropriations have been
made by the State Legislature
complimentary to our people.
Numerous instances and acts of
fairness on the part of Demo-
crats here, respecting the Ne-
gro, could be mentioned in proof
of the above statement that good
government is not an issue from
the standpoint of the colored
people.

Don't saw off the limb upon
which you are sitting; don't kill
the hen that lays the golden egg
daily; let well-enough alone, is
the motto.

Is a white man's fight
for office—that's all. No
rational hope is held out to our
people. It will be more difficult
to move Constitution street
school than it was to build For-
est Hill school—take my word
for it. The "red light" district
will be here, too, when Gabriel
sounds his final alarm.

The personnel of the teaching
force, when converted to Fusion-
ism, will remain. So your sons
and your daughters, who aspire
to re-man the schools, will be,
no doubt, measured by a stan-
dard of political pull, and turned
down as wanting.

Think on these things and
vote, if at all, as a free man and
as an independent, intelligent
citizen.

THEY SPARED AGAG.

"They have seen their schools
made the foot-ball of politics
and Negro women put in as
teachers who were suspected of
being mistresses of white men."
—Duncan.

The actual work of our schools
compares favorably with the
best to be found elsewhere, and
we have reasons to say that the
moral tone of our women teach-
ers is high. There was a time
when such a statement as made
by Mr. Duncan in his Opera
House speech would have had
more weight, but we fear now
he is too late; he is out of date.

But what has been the true
attitude of the Fusion movement
toward the schools and their
known policy? It seems that
they have sought to capture and
saddle their political strength
solely. They have played the
part of Saul and saved Agag.
They have slain what they
thought to be of no service. Now
it is whispered they have prom-
ised not to further disturb the
colored schools if they (the
schools) lay down. Let's see if
they keep this promise.

The Fusion ticket expects to
carry the Negro vote this year
by force of habit. No induc-
ement is offered, except a clear
track to the polls and then to the
shelf until another campaign.

"ZEKE'S EXPERIENCE IN GETTING HIS FREEDOM"

[BY C. E. MERRILL]

As an incident to illustrate
the kindly sentiment subsisting
between the two races in the
South for the three years (1865-
69) immediately succeeding the
surrender, a brief recital of the
story of "Zeke Kennedy" will
prove of interest. Though it
had but a narrow local applica-
tion at the time, it points the
moral of general conditions.

"Zeke" had served during the
war out in "ole Virginny," as
chief servant in the 11th Missis-
sippi Infantry, of which "Marse
Tom" was a member and
"picked up a few politics." Soon
after peace, he returned home
"wi' Marse Tom" to find himself
a "voter." He could scarcely
conceive what it all meant, but
in the summer of 1868 a few of
Zeke's younger brothers in white
enlisted him to stump the coun-
ty, which was Carroll.

The main issue was this: That
every white man who had ever
voted before the war, or taken
an ante-bellum oath to support
the United States Constitution,
and afterwards gone into the re-
bellion, or shown even the least
sympathy for his son or neigh-
bor who had, should be forever
disfranchised, and thus leave all
political power in the hands of
the "new issue." This in sub-
stance was the iron rule sub-
mitted by the Federal Congress.
With such restrictions, the ne-
groes having an overwhelming
numerical strength, it was nat-
urally supposed that the white
man would be literally wiped off
the map as a political factor.

The State Convention in 1868-69
It was our first State election
under the new order of things.
The negro voters in the virgin
purity of clean politics, were as
yet untainted by Republican car-
pet-bag scoundrelism. The
white electors appealed to the
reason and sense of justice of
the colored people, and the re-
sult showed that they did not ap-
pear in vain. It was the first
and only successful venture of
the kind. The new Constitution
was voted down by 8,000 or 10,-
000 majority. Carroll county,
the only county where "Zeke"
ruled the roost, alone giving
1,553 majority against it, which
was of itself nearly a third of
the entire majority. Seeing that
Mississippi had upset the whole
plan of the carpet-baggers to
make that section a school for
"fariff-protection," those emis-
saries of rule or ruin were sent
down in force to capture and co-
erce. They make their protest
against a "solid South" only
while brains and character rule.
What they fought for was to es-
tablish a "solid South," which
the Negroes could hold down
for foreign thieves to plunder.

Our Colored Demosthenes.

It was during this reign of
peace, civil and militant, that
"Zeke" delivered his first "spell-
binder" in the Carrollton court
house to a large audience of all
color. Cotton had been selling
for forty, fifty, seventy-five and
an hundred cents a pound, and
everything "looked good" to all
of us. The Negro was still free.
He had been released from the
bonds of domestic slavery and
had not yet taken on the senile
shackles of political bondage.

"Zeke" was a young man
about "Marse Tom's" age (25),
was stockily built on broad founda-
tions, dish-faced and—as he
said of himself—"jess as black
as the devil." He didn't know
a letter in the alphabet, but car-
ried a solid brain in a narrow
pan, most of which jutted out
over his eye-brows, shaggy
enough to swear by. He was
modest almost to timidity as he
was escorted to the Judge's desk
to make his first political deliv-
ery.

Thunderbolts from "Zeke," Not
"Zeus."

After discussing the "pints"
of "protection" and other politi-
cal puzzles as "Zeke" understood
them, he turned to the colored
side of his hearers. Now, though
he was endowed with less learn-
ing than the average protection-
ist, he had vastly more logic. I
recall his speech almost word

for word after more than forty
stormy years, and report this
portion of it as literally as pos-
sible. Such designations as
"Mr. Linkum," "Marse Jeff
Davis," etc., abounded.

"And jess here I wanten 'dress
a few words to you fool 'publi-
can niggers. Some of yer is
stickin' yer heads up an' gittin'
biggity, 'cause yer think yer
know suttin'. But yer ngt in it.

"When the war come up in
1861 I was out in de cotton field
when my ole Miss—which was
little Marse Tom's mother—sont
fur me. She was cryin', and sez,
sezee, 'Zeke, Tom's gone and list-
ed fur and endurin' o' the wah,
an' I want yer to git redly an'
go long ter take care o' him; ter
wait on him, cook fur him, and
ef he gits kilt be sho' an' bring
him back home again, dead or
alive, or wounded either. Take
care o' him, Zeke, yess same as
if he war yer own brudder an'
the good Lawd'll bless yer."

"Well, I did. Thousands o'
boys jined us fo' we got ter ole
Ferginny. Many carried big
trunks wi' their dress suits, but
dat was fo' de Yankees got dar.
Now, I aint gwinter tell yer no
lie about it. Why down in my
mind I sorter wished de Yan-
kees mout whip our white folks,
kase I somehow felt dat suttin'
good mout come outen it to me.
I hated to see my own folks git
whipped, too, for I was mitey
fond o' my people, and kinder
proud of 'em.

"By an' by, ez the wah drifted
on—and the fittin' got to close
quarters, an' newspapers 'gin to
circulate 'round, de wah'd bin
goin' on about three years. I
hung 'round de tents an' listen
to-all dat was gwine on. But I
lay low and sed nuthin'. One
day I hear one o' de soldier boys
read out as how Mr. Linkum
ad done writ a letter sayin':

"Mr. Jeff Davis, ef you'll lay
down your guns an' come back
into de Union, you may keep yer
niggers, jess like yer had 'em
'fore de wah—an' be dam' to
'em.—Abum Linkum."

Po' Chance for Freedom.

"Bless yer soul, yer could er
knocked me down wid a feller
bed. I thought ter myself, 'Hit
look like a mity po' chance fur
freedom we gwinter get out yer,
Mr. Linkum.' I was dat blue I
was almost black. I never felt
so blue in all my life. But I
didn't let on. I lay low and kept
dark. But concluded to wait an'
see what Marse Jeff Davis, he
gwinter 'spon.' I knowed he was
a proud man, an a mity game
one. So I hung 'round and kep'
cookin' and doin' about fer my
mess mates jess ez if nuttin' had
happen'. Bress de Lawd, one
day, one o' de boys opened a
newspaper an' said, 'here's what
Jeff Davis says:'

"Mr. Abum Linkum, I got
yer letter sayin' as how to lay
down my arms, come back into
de Union, an' keep my niggers.
I beg to sho' yer I'm not fittin' ter
keep my niggers in slavery, but
ter free myself. So, to yo' propo-
sition my only answer is, dat I
won't do any such a dam' thing.
Jeff Davis."

"Did I feel good? Well dat's
no namen fur it. De hill was
too little ter hold me. I shot off
down into de bushes where no-
body could see me, and flung my
ole hat as high in de air as I
could flung it and shouted:

"'Bully fer Jeff Davis.'

"And God bless his manly
soul, we got our freedom now,
for keeps! For I knowed de
Yanks were bound ter whip, wid
all the men an' money an' guns,
but lemme tell yer, ef Marse Jeff
had bin a Yankee, he'd have sur-
rendered right dar to Mr. Link-
um on de spot.

"So you fool 'publi-can niggers
don't owe one hour of all yer
freedom to Mr. Linkum. Marse
Jeff Davis is the man who freed
yer and for one, I say, God bless
Marse Jeff, forever and amen!"

It was the most adroit and ef-
fective speech ever heard in that
court house. One must have
been a witness to fully appreci-
ate all the points "Zeke" made
within his hour's talk. It was
so unexpected, it carried the
county by storm, and in Novem-
ber showed up nearly 8,000 ma-

jority. "Zeke" protested that
his brothers should not make so
vile a weapon of the ballot as to
use it, the very first chance, to
strike down the white friends,
the only class who knew how to
legislate and execute decent
laws. On these lines this un-
read, unlettered Demosthenes
fresh from the cotton field, was
sublime. His philippics were
simply terrific. Delivered all
over the State, the vote would
have been almost unanimous
against the suicidal policy of
putting "the bottom rail on top,"
and the neck of the white man
under black heels, with the aid
of Republican carpet-baggers. It
saved the State for the time.

I believe it really saved the
State, for the high ideals of
"Zeke" percolated through ad-
joining counties. I recall but a
few who were prominently pres-
ent and enjoyed the feast. Gen.
J. Z. George (afterwards United
States Senator), Col. D. R. Rus-
sell, J. William Simpson Merrill,
B. K. Hayes, Col. Wm. Booth,
Judge A. M. Nelson, all of whom
had served as members of the
Legislature, or other State of-
ficers. Gen. George after the
speaking started a purse for
"Zeke" with \$10. The rest
"chipped in" until he got \$300
or \$500 to start with. He was
worth every dollar of it—and
then some.

Local and Personal.

(By J. T. Lyle.)

Mrs. Jane Clark, of 432
Scott's avenue, is seriously ill of
pneumonia.

Mrs. Gertrude Gied, of R. R.
No. 2, is at the St. Joseph's hos-
pital, and is improving.

Master Earl Milligan, of 439
Ash street, is convalescing from
an attack of typhoid fever.

Dr. J. Sammington, of Mobile,
Ala., was the guest of Drs. Rid-
ley and Wendell, last week.

Mrs. Mattie Taylor, of 556 N.
Upper street, who has been
quite ill, is much improved.

Mr. William Beverly, of 206
Mechanic street, who has been
very sick, is much improved.

Mr. Harry Seymore, of 726 N.
Broadway, is not much better.

Mrs. Carrie Howard, wife of
Mr. William Howard, of Ohio
street, who underwent an opera-
tion, Monday, at the St. Joseph's
hospital, is improving nicely.

Miss Daisy Boswell, of 456
Campbell street, has returned
home from Michigan, after
spending the summer there for
her health. She found the
climate here not agreeable, and
is not doing so well. She will be
glad.

The family of Rev. E. A.
Clarke will be home next week
after an absence of five months
at Wilberforce, Ohio. Mrs.
Clarke will bring with her a
new son, Daniel Payne Clarke.

St. Paul A. M. E. Church
starts out on Rev. E. A. Clarke's
third year with a new zeal,
a newly decorated house, new elec-
tric lights, new board of 12
deacons, and a new determi-
nation on the part of the pastor
and the congregation to mark a
new conference year. A thank-
giving rally and a great revival
service are in the future.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Bell and
children spent the week in the
country, at the home of Mrs.
Bell's mother, Mrs. Bettie
Searcy.

Mrs. A. L. Fletcher is in the
city, visiting her mother, Mrs.
James Smith, of Dewees street.

Mr. William Brown has re-
turned home from a trip to Cin-
cinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. Dunlap Stevenson was in
Versailles the first of the week
on business.

Mrs. Frank Jackson, nee Miss
Agnes Ware, formerly of this
city, now of Detroit, Mich., has
returned to Detroit after a visit

of two months to her mother,
Mrs. Walker.

Mrs. Ann Ramie, of 412 Ken-
ton street, who fell last week
and received several injuries
about the body, is much better.

Miss Josephine Lee, who has
been quite ill for some time, is
improving.

Mrs. Emma Elliott, of Camp-
bell street, is still improving.

New Orleans Writer

Continued From Page 1
him in the House to antagonize,
to asperse and degrade the col-
ored people on every opportu-
nity, without any one there to de-
fend them, except Senator Root.
Old man Joe Cannon, according
to a newspaper dispatch the oth-
er day from a Mississippi town
where he has large land hold-
ings, has been credited with say-
ing discrediting things about the
Negro, to the effect that the Ne-
gro has not been equal to his
opportunities and that the South
will be allowed to carry out its
policy towards him in the future
without interference from out-
side. All these things make the
future look awful to the colored
people, and their fears seem to
be well founded as to the tribu-
lations ahead for the race.

NEGRO A SLAVE TO
REPUBLICAN PARTY
Communicant Says Republicans
Are Even "Safe-keeping" Cer-
tificates.

(Communicated.)

It all depends upon whose ox
is being gored. In the Demo-
cratic primary of 1907 Tevis
Wilkinson raised a great hue
and cry because Negroes partic-
ipated in that primary.

In 1911 Tevis Wilkinson re-
ceived the nomination as City
Treasurer under the log cabin
and the Negro was much in evi-
dence.

Now, by what process of rea-
soning or logic is it wrong that
a Negro, professing to be a Demo-
crat, votes in a Democratic
primary, and right and proper
to vote, claiming to be a Repub-
lican, in a Republican conven-
tion?

There is nothing in the law
enfranchising the Negro which
limits him in the exercise of that
right to Republican conventions
only.

I have no doubt that the Ne-
gro vote was controlled, more or
less, in the Democratic primary
of 1907. But was it not con-
trolled also in the Republican
convention of 1907? And where
is the difference.

Now, those who condemned
the action of the Democratic
party in 1907 and who have
since affiliated with the Republi-
can party—presumably on that
account—have not even whim-
pered any protest because of the
Negro's participation in the Re-
publican opera house conven-
tion.

It ought to be self-evident,
therefore, that—because of his
lack of self-dependence—if it is
wrong to let the Negro vote at
a Democratic primary it is
equally wrong to let him vote at
a Republican convention.

Just as long as the Negro—
and I am speaking of the lower
strata, not the educated and in-
telligent class—as long as the
Negro can not realize, be im-
pressed with, or be made to com-
prehend the sacredness of the
franchise given him, just that
long will the Negro either sell
his vote or be influenced by de-
signing politicians.

If the Negroes were honestly
divided on questions of political
economy and could be relied up-
on they would have as much
right to vote in a Democratic
primary as in a Republican con-
vention.

To make it appear that the
Democratic organization is buy-
ing Negro certificates the Re-
publican candidate for mayor
and the sheriff of the county
fixed up a scheme, it seems, by
which a poor ignorant Negro
was enticed into selling his cer-
tificate. What sleuthhounds

these gentlemen are—regular
Sherlock Holmes. But to me
there seems to be little differ-
ence between aiding or abetting
a returned one to commit a theft or

other crime and inducing him to
sell his "birthright" and it is the
men who planned the bunco
game that should be punished.

I don't see much difference,
either in a Negro selling his cer-
tificate or giving it to the Repub-
lican organization for safe-keep-
ing, as I understand, the Repub-
licans are demanding from
many Negroes. This action in-
dicates that the Republicans
claim a sort of proprietary right
in the certificate for "safe-keep-
ing" places him under suspicion
and rather than incur suspicion
he hands over his certificate.

This treatment either robs
him of all self-respect or proves
his woeful incapacity for self-
government.

Poor Negro! He catches it
again' and a comin' and he is in-
deed still a slave—a political
slave—to the Republican party.

By-Play

The doctor stool by the bed-
side and looked gravely down at
the invalid.

"I can not hide from you the
fact that you are very ill," he
said. "Is there anyone you
would like to see?"

"Yes," said the sufferer, faint-
ly.

"Who is it?"

"Another doctor."

Flatte—I thought I'd practice
on my cornet last evening, but
to save me I couldn't get the
right pitch on it.

Bratte—Couldn't you get the
window open?

What's the window got to do
with it?

Well, the right pitch would
have been through that.

A simple-hearted and truly
devout country preacher, who
had tasted but few of the drinks
of the world, took dinner with
a high-toned family, where a
milk-punch was quietly set down
by each plate. In silence and
happiness this new Vicar of
Wakefield quaffed his goblet,
and then added:

"Madam, you should daily
thank Heaven for such a good
cow."

Young Hopeful—Father,

what is a traitor in politics?
Veteran Politician—A traitor
is a man who leaves our party
and goes over to the other one.

Young Hopeful—Well, then,
what is a man who leaves his
party and comes over to yours?

Veteran Politician—A con-
vert, my son.

Farmer—Do you want a job
digging potatoes?

Tired Tim—Yes, I do, if it's
digging them out of gravy you
mean.

"A great many people owe
their lives to that doctor", said
Kicklington.

"Is he a clever physician?"

"It isn't that I referred to.
He is never in when you want
him."

"What're coming home with
your milk-pail empty for?" de-
manded the farmer. "Didn't
the old cow give anything?"

"Yes", replied the boy; "nine
quarts and one kick".

Tommy—"My father wuz in
the South African War, an' he
lost a leg or a arm in every bat-
tle he fought in!

Jonny—Crickey! how many
battles was he in?

Tommy—About forty.

"My work," remarked the
bald-headed dentist, "is so pain-
less that my patients often fall
asleep in the chair while I am
operating."

"Huh, that's nothing!" retort-
ed his rival. "My patients near-
ly all insist on having their pic-
tures taken while I am at work
in order to catch the expression
of delight on their faces."

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NOT?

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